IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended) A negative electrode for lithium secondary battery, said negative electrode being obtained by sintering a mixture of an active material alloy and a binder arranged on a current collector made of metallic foil, or sintering a mixture of an active material alloy, conductive metal powder and a binder arranged on a current collector made of metallic foil,

wherein said active material alloy contains Al, Si and a transition metal and after said sintering process is substantially amorphous such that a halo portion is observed in an X-ray diffraction profile of the alloy and a degree of non-crystallinity of the alloy defined by the following formula is 0.3 or more:

degree of non-crystallinity = maximum peak strength of
halo portion profile/maximum peak strength of entire
profile.

- 2. (canceled)
- (canceled)

- 4. (original) The negative electrode for lithium secondary battery according to claim 1, wherein said sintering process is performed by heat treatment in a non-oxidizing atmosphere at a temperature lower than the crystallization temperature of said active material alloy.
- 5. (original) The negative electrode for lithium secondary battery according to claim 1, wherein said metallic foil has a surface roughness Ra of 0.2 mm or more.
- 6. (original) The negative electrode for lithium secondary battery according to claim 1, wherein said metallic foil is an electrolytic copper foil or a metallic foil having an electrolytic copper layer on its surface.
- 7. (original) The negative electrode for lithium secondary battery according to claim 1, wherein said conductive metal powder is copper or copper alloy powder.

8. (currently amended) A manufacturing method of a negative electrode for lithium secondary battery, comprising the steps of:

disposing a mixture of <u>(a)</u> an active material alloy which is substantially amorphous and a binder, or a mixture of said active material alloy, conductive metal powder and a binder, <u>said active</u> <u>material alloy containing Al, Si and a transition metal,</u> on a current collector made of metallic foil; and

material alloy after said sintering is substantially amorphous after sintered such that a halo portion is observed in an X-ray diffraction profile of the alloy and a degree of non-crystallinity of the alloy defined by the following formula is 0.3 or more:

degree of non-crystallinity = maximum peak strength of
halo portion profile/maximum peak strength of entire
profile.

9. (original) The manufacturing method of a negative electrode for lithium secondary battery according to claim 8, wherein said sintering is performed by heat treatment in a non-

PATENT APPLN. NO. 10/046,697 RESPONSE UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.111 PATENT NON-FINAL

oxidizing atmosphere at a temperature lower than the crystallization temperature of said active material alloy.

- 10. (original) The manufacturing method of a negative electrode for lithium secondary battery according to claim 8, wherein said active material alloy, or said active material alloy and said conductive metal powder are mixed with a solution of said binder to obtain slurry, and the obtained slurry is applied onto said current collector and then dried, and thereby, said mixture is disposed on the current collector.
- 11. (original) The manufacturing method of a negative electrode for lithium secondary battery according to claim 10, wherein said mixture is rolled together with said current collector after said application and drying process.
 - 12. (canceled)
 - 13. (canceled)

- 14. (original) The manufacturing method of a negative electrode for lithium secondary battery according to claim 8, wherein said metallic foil has a surface roughness Ra of 0.2 mm or more.
- 15. (original) The manufacturing method of a negative electrode for lithium secondary battery according to claim 8, wherein said metallic foil is an electrolytic copper foil or a metallic foil having an electrolytic copper layer on its surface.
- 16. (original) The manufacturing method of a negative electrode for lithium secondary battery according to claim 8, wherein said conductive metal powder is copper or copper alloy powder.
- 17. (original) A lithium secondary battery comprising; the negative electrode according to claim 1, a positive electrode and a non-aqueous electrolyte.

18. (original) A lithium secondary battery comprising; the negative electrode manufactured by the method according to claim 8, a positive electrode and a non-aqueous electrolyte.